

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES STAFF ANALYSIS

**BILL #:** HB 1117                      Public Records  
**SPONSOR(S):** Greenstein  
**TIED BILLS:** HB 1115                      **IDEN./SIM. BILLS:** SB 2076

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REFERENCE	ACTION	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR
1) <u>Transportation Committee</u>	<u>15 Y, 0 N</u>	<u>Pugh</u>	<u>Miller</u>
2) <u>Governmental Operations Committee</u>	<u></u>	<u>Williamson</u>	<u>Williamson</u>
3) <u>State Infrastructure Council</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
4) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
5) <u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

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### SUMMARY ANALYSIS

In 2003, the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority was created to replace the Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority (Tri-Rail) and to develop regional public-transit planning and infrastructure for Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. It is a public agency supported by federal, state, and local tax dollars. Among its powers is the ability to acquire, purchase, and lease real property.

HB 1117 creates a public records exemption for appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers related to land acquisition by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority (the authority) until execution of an option contract, or barring that, until 30 days before a purchase or agreement comes before the authority for approval. The bill allows the authority to disclose, at its discretion, appraisal reports to property owners or to third parties that are assisting in land acquisition, who must maintain the confidentiality of the appraisals.

The bill provides for future review and repeal of the exemption, provides a statement of public necessity, and provides a contingent effective date.

The bill could have a minimal fiscal impact on the authority.

**The bill requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for passage.**

## FULL ANALYSIS

### I. SUBSTANTIVE ANALYSIS

#### A. HOUSE PRINCIPLES ANALYSIS:

Provide limited government -- HB 1117 delays public access to appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers related to land purchases by the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority.

#### B. EFFECT OF PROPOSED CHANGES:

##### South Florida Regional Transportation Authority

In an attempt to ease the disruptions created for commuters while it was six-laning I-95 in the mid-1980s, the Department of Transportation purchased an 81-mile rail corridor from CSXT for \$264 million and began building a commuter train system. Under terms of the sale, CSXT continued to operate its freight trains in the corridor; maintained the tracks, buildings, and signaling; and dispatched all trains using the tracks. In 1989, the Legislature made the temporary commuter rail more permanent, passing the Tri-County Commuter Rail Authority Act as Part 1 of Chapter 343, F.S., and creating a commuter railroad to serve Miami-Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach counties.

In 2003, the Legislature passed SB 686, which replaced the "Tri-Rail" authority with the "South Florida Regional Transportation Authority." The new transportation authority is empowered to construct, finance, and manage a variety of mass transit options, not just commuter rail, as an integrated system. It has numerous powers and responsibilities, including the power to acquire, sell, and lease property; to use eminent domain; to enter into purchasing agreements and other contracts; to enforce collection of system rates, fees, and other charges; and to approve revenue bonds issued on its behalf by the State Division of Bond Finance. It has a nine-member board comprised of county commissioners, citizens, and a Florida Department of Transportation district secretary. Currently, it is supported by contributions of local tax revenues from the three member counties, along with federal and state transportation funds to finance its capital projects.

##### Open Records Law

Article I, s. 24(a), Florida Constitution, sets forth the state's public policy regarding access to government records. The section guarantees every person a right to inspect or copy any public record of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government. The Legislature, however, may provide by general law for the exemption of records from the requirements of Article I, s. 24(a), Florida Constitution. The general law must state with specificity the public necessity justifying the exemption (public necessity statement) and must be no broader than necessary to accomplish its purpose. Public policy regarding access to government records also is addressed in the Florida Statutes.

Chapter 119, F.S., more completely addresses the issues of public records. Section 119.07(1), F.S., also guarantees every person a right to inspect, examine, and copy any state, county, or municipal record. Section 119.15, F.S., the "Open Government Sunset Review Act," sets forth a legislative review process that requires newly created or expanded exemptions to include an automatic repeal of the exemption on October 2nd of the fifth year after enactment or substantial amendment, unless the Legislature reenacts the exemption. It provides that a public records or public meetings exemption may be created or maintained only if it serves an identifiable public purpose, and may be no broader than is necessary to meet one of the following public purposes:

- Allowing the state or its political subdivisions to effectively and efficiently administer a governmental program, which administration would be significantly impaired without the exemption;
- Protecting sensitive personal information that, if released, would be defamatory or would jeopardize an individual's safety. However, only the identity of an individual may be exempted under this provision; or
- Protecting trade or business secrets.

### Effect of Proposed Changes

The bill creates a public records exemption for appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers related to the authority's land acquisitions until execution of an option contract, or barring that, until 30 days before a purchase or agreement comes before the authority for approval. The authority may disclose such confidential and exempt<sup>1</sup> information to private property owners or to third parties assisting in the land acquisition. The third parties must maintain the confidential and exempt status of the records. In addition, the authority may share and disclose appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers when joint acquisition of property is contemplated.

In the event that the authority terminates negotiations, the appraisals, offers, and counteroffers become immediately available to the public.

The bill provides for future review and repeal of the exemption on October 2, 2011. It also provides a statement of public necessity and a contingent effective date.

Finally, the bill authorizes the authority to "use as its own appraisals obtained by a third party under contract with the authority to provide such services, provided the appraisals are reviewed and approved by the authority."

#### C. SECTION DIRECTORY:

Section 1: Creates s. 343.59, F.S., to create a public records exemption for the South Florida Regional Transportation Authority.

Section 2: Provides a public necessity statement.

Section 3: Provides a contingent effective date.

## **II. FISCAL ANALYSIS & ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

#### A. FISCAL IMPACT ON STATE GOVERNMENT:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not create, modify, amend, or eliminate a state revenue source.

##### 2. Expenditures:

This bill does not create, modify, amend, or eliminate a state expenditure.

#### B. FISCAL IMPACT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:

##### 1. Revenues:

This bill does not create, modify, amend, or eliminate a local revenue source.

##### 2. Expenditures:

See "D.FISCAL COMMENTS" below.

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<sup>1</sup> There is a difference between information and records that the Legislature has designated exempt from public disclosure and those the Legislature has deemed confidential and exempt. Information and records classified exempt from public disclosure are permitted to be disclosed under certain circumstances. See *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*, 642 So. 2d 1135 (Fla. 4th DCA 1994); *Williams v. City of Minneola*, 575 So. 2d 687 (Fla. 5th DCA 1991). If the Legislature designates certain information and records confidential and exempt from public disclosure, such information and records may not be released by the records custodian to anyone other than the persons or entities specifically designated in the statutory exemption. See *Attorney General Opinion 85-62*, August 1, 1985.

C. DIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACT ON PRIVATE SECTOR:

None.

D. FISCAL COMMENTS:

The authority believes withholding immediate disclosure of appraisals, offers, and counteroffers from the public will result in lower acquisition costs for land on which future mass transit projects will be built. These savings could be invested in future land acquisitions to further expand or improve the commuter rail and other public-transit facilities within its service area.

The bill likely could create a fiscal impact on the authority, because staff responsible for complying with public records requests will require training related to the newly created public records exemption. In addition, the authority could incur costs associated with redacting the confidential and exempt information prior to releasing a record.

### III. COMMENTS

A. CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES:

1. Applicability of Municipality/County Mandates Provision:

The bill does not require counties or municipalities to spend funds or to take an action requiring the expenditure of funds. The bill does not reduce the percentage of a state tax shared with counties or municipalities. The bill does not reduce the authority that municipalities have to raise revenue.

2. Other:

Vote Requirement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution, requires a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting for passage of a newly created public records or public meetings exemption. The bill creates a public records exemption. Thus, it requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

Public Necessity Statement

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution, requires a public necessity statement for a newly created public records or public meetings exemption. The bill creates a public records exemption. Thus, it includes a public necessity statement.

Separate Bill

Article I, s. 24(c) of the Florida Constitution, requires the creation of public records exemptions in a separate bill. Lines 47 through 50 appear to contain a substantive provision unrelated to the public records exemption, which appears in violation of the State Constitution.

B. RULE-MAKING AUTHORITY:

None.

C. DRAFTING ISSUES OR OTHER COMMENTS:

Other Comments: Confidentiality Travels

The bill requires a third party with access to such confidential and exempt information to maintain the confidential and exempt status of that information. In *Ragsdale v. State*,<sup>2</sup> the Supreme Court held that

[T]he applicability of a particular exemption is determined by the document being withheld, not by the identity of the agency possessing the record . . . the focus in

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<sup>2</sup> 720 So.2d 203 (Fla. 1998).

determining whether a document has lost its status as a public record must be on the policy behind the exemption and not on the simple fact that the information has changed agency hands.<sup>3</sup>

In *City of Riviera Beach v. Barfield*,<sup>4</sup> the court stated, “[h]ad the legislature intended the exemption for active criminal investigative information to evaporate upon the sharing of that information with another criminal justice agency, it would have expressly provided so in the statute.”<sup>5</sup> As such, the provision is *unnecessary*, because had the Legislature intended for the confidential and exempt status to evaporate then the Legislature would have stated as much.

Drafting Issues: Open Government Sunset Review Act

The bill makes the exemption subject to the Open Government Sunset Review Act of 1995 pursuant to s. 119.15, F.S. In 2005, the Act was renamed the Open Government Sunset Review Act. As such, an amendment is recommended to remove “of 1995”.

Drafting Issues: Public Necessity Statement

Section 1 of the bill creates a public records exemption for appraisal reports, offers, and counteroffers relating to land acquisition by the authority. The public necessity statement, however, discusses the necessity to protect proprietary confidential business information contained in those reports, offers, and counteroffers. It is recommended that the public necessity statement be amended to conform to the public records exemption.

#### **IV. AMENDMENTS/COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE & COMBINED BILL CHANGES**

None.

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<sup>3</sup> *Id.* at 206, 207.

<sup>4</sup> 642 So. 2d 1135 (Fla. 4<sup>th</sup> DCA 1994), *review denied*, 651 So. 2d 1192 (Fla. 1995). In *Barfield*, Barfield argued that once the City of West Palm Beach shared its active criminal investigative information with the City of Riviera Beach the public records exemption for such information was waived. Barfield based that argument on a statement from the 1993 *Government-In-The-Sunshine Manual* (a booklet prepared by the Office of the Attorney General). The Attorney General opined, “once a record is transferred from one public agency to another, the record loses its exempt status.” The court declined to accept the Attorney General’s view. As a result, that statement has been removed from the *Government-In-The-Sunshine Manual*.

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* at 1137.